

ANGLE CASE FAILS TO SET THE ORDER OF UNDRESSING

Do Women Take Off Shoes
and Stockings First Still a
Mooted Question.

SURE DO, IF FEET HURT.

Prosecution's Contention in
Murder Case Attacked by
Woman and a Lawyer.

(Special to The Evening World.)

BRIDGEPORT, March 20.—The acquittal of Mrs. Helen M. Angle of Stamford on the charge of killing Walter R. Ballou has not ended the vital question propounded to the jury by State's Attorney Homer S. Cummings of Fairfield County: "Does any woman, undressing for bed, ever take off both shoes and stockings before she takes off anything else?"

Numerous letters on the debatable subject have been sent to the court, to the prosecutor and the lawyers for the defense.

There is also some question as to how fast a woman can divest herself of her clothing after disarming a killer at the door of her apartment. Here are samples of the correspondence which has been coming into Bridgeport:

Judge: Mr. Cummings does not know what he is talking about when he says a woman never takes off her shoes and stockings first. I, for one, always do unless in an evening gown, and then because I would soil and muss it, as they are made of delicate materials. I think it an injustice to convict Mrs. Angle or any other woman on that ground.

MRS. L. K. THOMAS,
New York City.

F. S.—Another thing—there isn't a man living that left my house that I couldn't be undressed and almost in bed before he could get down one flight of steps and into the street, and I am forty years old.

Maurice Trimble Jones, Attorney
at Law, No. 2 Recker Street,
New York.

March 18, 1915.
Attorneys for Mrs. Helen M. Angle, Bridgeport, Conn.

Gentlemen: I have been following the published accounts of the trial of Mrs. Angle with a great deal of interest. I was especially impressed with the stress laid upon the fact that Mrs. Angle took off her shoes and stockings before she removed her other clothing on the night of the murder.

After reading in the paper the account of the trial in which the incident of the shoes and stockings was recited, when I got home at night, I asked my wife at what stage of the proceeding she was usually taking them off, but when my feet hurt I take them off the first thing.

Here is one case, at least, in which the so-called "time-honored rule" is broken. It seems to me that offering in evidence a custom of women to remove a sworn statement of fact ought not to be very persuasive. It ought not to be difficult to find some women in Bridgeport who have sore feet and who therefore take off their shoes and stockings before they remove their other clothing. The newspapers in which I read the account of the trial said the result of the trial hung upon the incident of the shoes and stockings, and therefore Mrs. Angle could not have done so. It would be impossible for the prosecution to establish the premises upon which such a proposition is based.

Yours very truly,
M. T. JONES.

There are other opinions just as decidedly in favor of the views of Mr. Cummings.

PAIN GONE! RUB SORE, RHEUMATIC ACHING JOINTS

Rub pain away with a small
trial bottle of old
"St. Jacob's Oil."

Stop "dozing" Rheumatism.
It's pain only; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil" right on the "tender spot," and by the time you say Jack Robinson out comes the rheumatic pain and distress. "St. Jacob's Oil" is a harmless rheumatism balm which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops sciatica, lumbago, backache and neuralgia.

What The Evening World Has Won For the People of New York City

The telephone rates fixed by the Public Service Commission follow:
Maximum of five cents per call for all subscribers.
Direct line telephone in Manhattan and Brooklyn, 800 calls for \$40 per year; 720 calls for \$36 in other boroughs.
Apartment house charges reduced below five cents. No tenant should pay more.

Toll charges abolished excepting to outlying sections.
No extra charges between Manhattan and Brooklyn; nor between Manhattan and any part of the Bronx.

All of Queens County, excepting Far Rockaway, included in a local area with Brooklyn without toll charges.

Staten Island given a five cent toll charge to Manhattan, excepting from Tottenville, ten cents, and its local rates held low.

The new rates mean a reduction of \$3,000,000 annually in charges for telephone service in New York City in addition to the 10 per cent. cut made a year ago.

New rates ordered into effect July 1 next, to remain for three years.

BOARD ORDERS FURTHER CUT IN FIGHT ON 5C. PHONE RATE

(Continued from First Page.)

ent local rates are continued where the company proposed to increase them.

Many features of the company's schedule are approved by the commission, including the principle of message charges beginning at 5 cents retail and scaling down to 3 1/2 cents wholesale. Its zone system also is adopted, but the tolls heavily cut.

Since announcement by the telephone company of its proposed reductions, complaint centered chiefly on the private branch exchange schedule. This tended to prevent owners of small apartment houses from giving their tenants a 5 cent telephone call without direct loss to themselves, because of charges imposed on extension boards, extra trunk wires and extension stations. In large houses the rate would have been possible because of wholesale uses of messages at 2 1/2 cents each. But in small houses it averaged above 5 cents.

EXPENSE INCURRED BY OWNERS NOT FIGURED.

The commission took the ground that any expense incurred by owners for operators or attendance could not be considered in rate making, because that was either offset by value of free interior telephone communication or else was indirectly charged in the rent. Likewise the claim of large hotels that valuable rental space was given to switchboard and booths was discarded. Only actual service payments to the telephone company were considered.

Taking the company's proposed schedule for this class, the Commission cut switchboard charges, but left unchanged the rate for extension telephones at \$4 per year each for the first ten, and scaling down to \$3.40 for twenty or more. As a result they figured out the following:

A ten family apartment house could obtain under the new rates a switchboard, one trunk line, ten extension telephones and 4,000 messages, which was considered a fair quota, for \$370 per year, which is equivalent to 4 1/2 cents per message. The same service with two trunk lines would cost 4.8 cents per message. In a large house with 50 telephones and increased consumption of calls the rate would be approximately 4 cents.

Under such a schedule the commission considered that tenants could expect five cent calls. It is a question, however, to be settled between tenant and landlord, as the commission cannot dictate the charge that one subscriber may impose on persons in his house. It can regulate the company's rates, but not the landlord's.

TENANTS CAN SUBSCRIBE TO A DIRECT LINE.

If a tenant is charged too much he has the alternative of becoming a direct line subscriber at 5 cent rate—800 messages for \$40.

As for large hotels their message cost them considerably less than five cents each, so far as payments to the telephone company are concerned. The commission declined to take cognizance of their charges to guests. Telephone service at 10 cents per local call is a source of fine profit to the large hotels.

Senator James A. Foley, Chairman of the legislative committee investigating telephones, examined the Public Service Commission's schedule and approved it.

"While it is not as long as that prepared by Prof. Bemis for our committee," he said, "yet it meets so many of the demands that I think we can accept it as the best available under the circumstances."

"In the Bemis schedule there were more reductions in private branch exchange and extension station charges. Also in the sliding scale of rates for wholesale use of messages from 5 cents down to 3 1/2 cents each, the Bemis schedule brought its cuts earlier."

CUT IN INTERBOROUGH TOLLS A FINE THING.

"But the Commission has done well in its cut of interborough toll charges for direct wire service to \$40 for 800 messages."

"If it is necessary to strengthen the Commission's order by Legislative action I think this schedule could be embodied in the bill already introduced."

RIPPER'S VICTIM SLAIN BY LUNATIC, AUTOPSY SHOWS

(Continued from First Page.)

thing. She had all the balance and

poise of a grown-up person. Her manners were faultless. She never failed to thank any one who had done her a favor, and she did it so prettily that the neighbors would often invent an excuse to talk with her and make her some little gift.

She was tall and robust and looked older than her five years. She had large, gentle brown eyes, brimming over with fun and good nature, and her wealth of soft brown curls is still gathered in the blue ribbon that bound them when she met her fate. The child was always smiling or singing as she went about among her many friends.

The most significant discovery thus far made in the case is that for an entire month this winter the children of the neighborhood were approached by a roughly dressed, elderly man, who offered them candy and pennies if they would go with him. When complaint was made to the East Twenty-second Street police, the man disappeared.

Mrs. Helen Spangler, who conducts the Argus Press Clipping Bureau, on the first floor above the street, in the house in which the crime was committed, told the Evening World reporter about this suspect. The family consists of Otto Spangler, his wife, their daughters, Helen, fourteen, and Hildegard, eight, and their son Alfred, six.

CHILDREN'S ANNOYER ELUDES THEIR PARENTS.

"I never saw the man," said Mrs. Spangler, "but my children told me of him many times and I often looked for him. He was rather old, perhaps sixty, as they described him; tall, heavily built, and active in his movements. His hair was gray. He was clean shaven. Helen and Hildegard reported that he spoke to them and to other children in the hallway, at the street."

"Several tenants in this house and others near by were on the lookout for the man, but he was so sly we never got a look at him. The annoyance lasted during three or four weeks."

"When the detectives began to search for him he disappeared, and no one has seen him in the neighborhood since." That was about six weeks ago.

"Mrs. Silbermann, the housekeeper, told me that her children had been annoyed by the same man. I fear that he has come back, entered the block somewhere else, passed over the roofs and come down here. I don't see how else the murderer could have been in this building. I was in the hall on this floor for some minutes before little Leonore came in with the pall of milk."

"Ever since the strange man had annoyed the children I had forbidden our girls to go into any part of the house alone after dark. Last evening, not long after 7:15, Hildegard asked leave to go into the hallway. I went with her but she was burning over my door. A gas jet was burning over my head and on the floor above there was another jet burning, so that if any one stood there I would have seen him."

VICTIM CHATTED ON WAY TO HER DEATH.

"As Hildegard returned Leonore came upstairs from the street carrying her pail. She smiled at us and asked, 'Where's Boobie?' meaning our Alfred, six years old. She used to say jokingly that he was her sweetheart. Then she went on up toward her home and Hildegard and I went into our flat."

"I am sure that no one could have come up the stairs from the street after that, for I was in my office at the front of the apartment and must have heard any one that passed. There was no sound until fifteen minutes later, when I heard Miss Johnson cry out when she found the poor child groaning on the floor."

Leonore Cohn, when she died, still held a lemon drop. She had not bought any candy, as at first reported, and this was all she had. It was about an inch long and had white stripes. The police have searched all the candy shops and stationery stores in the region, but have not been able to find any candy of the same pattern.

It is believed possible the murderer had given the child this candy, promising to give her more, then entered the house next door and made his way swiftly over the roof and down the stairs in time to meet her just before she reached the safe shelter of her own home. The gift of the candy would have prevented the little girl from crying out in alarm at sight of the stranger.

The neighborhood in which the crime was committed is full of all sorts of human derelicts. The Municipal Lodging House, only a few blocks away, attracts many broken men. In Twenty-third Street, toward the river, are several cheap lodging houses which shelter hoboes and lazy half-criminals. The gas house district is near at hand.

As through the ward are newly

arrived Italians, Greeks and many other kinds of immigrants who float about from place to place without fixed abode or employment.

The free clinic at Bellevue also brings through Twenty-sixth Street many patients. It is well known that among certain ignorant immigrants from the south of Europe there is a superstitious belief that by sacrificing a little girl a man can be cured of certain complaints. Cases of this sort have been dealt with in the courts.

The police do not seem inclined to regard the gray hairs found as a clue. They are long strands, evidently a woman's, and it is thought they are combings, dropped in the hallway and having no connection with the murder. They are not, however, being entirely disregarded.

Inspector Faurot, in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, was asked if any hair was found in the hand of the murdered child. He replied positively that there was none.

BAKERY CASHIER SAW MAN WATCH CHILD.

Miss Julia Codis, cashier at the bakery No. 378 Third Avenue, where Leonore Cohn first tried to get milk last evening, saw a man looking after the child as she left the shop.

"I was busy when the little girl came in about 7 o'clock and asked for milk," said Miss Codis. "She often came here, and I remembered her, for she was always such a polite child. When I told her we had no milk she smiled so prettily and said, 'All right. Thank you.' Even though I was busy, I couldn't help glancing after her and thinking she was such a little tottler to be out on an errand."

"As I glanced after her I noticed a foreign-looking man standing in front of our store, looking in. His glance fell on Leonore as she passed out, and I am sure he turned and looked after her. I could not say whether he followed her or not."

Miss Codis could not tell much in detail about the man. She thought he was dark, smooth faced and seemed rather like an Italian. She thought he was middle aged or elderly. She could not describe his attire or whether he wore a hat or a cap.

Mrs. Hermann Jungen recalled that Leonore came into her delicatessen shop, No. 318 East Twenty-sixth Street, about 7 P. M. She had often been there before with her aunt, Mrs. Ecker.

"The dear child came in singing some kindergarten song," said Mrs. Jungen. "She got a quart of milk and asked me to put it on her aunt's account. She thanked me very politely for the milk when I handed her the pail, and I laughed and gave her a couple of little animal crackers. She went away munching her crackers and singing the kindergarten song."

Mrs. Jungen looked after the girl as she walked up the street and is sure that no one was following her. It is easily possible that the man Miss Codis saw a few minutes before was waiting around the corner.

Leonore lived on the second floor of the house, which is between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets. Shortly after 7 o'clock she was sent for a quart of milk to a store in Twenty-sixth Street.

As she went past the first floor Mrs. Helen Spangler, whose door was open, spoke to her. The child smiled as she passed on up the stairs. Within a few minutes the Misses Emma and Augusta Johnson, who live opposite Mrs. Spangler, heard groans. Leonore was found dying against the door of a hall closet.

In her left hand she clutched the

CHILDREN HATE PILLS, CALOMEL AND CASTOR OIL

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "doe" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach; and that a teaspoonful given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. See that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Advt.

candy. Near her was her pail of milk, not a drop spilled. One of the women carried her to her home and placed her on a lounge. By the time a doctor from Bellevue had pronounced her dead the whole neighborhood was in an uproar.

The child's mother is Mrs. Anna Cohn, employed as nurse and attendant in the office of Dr. A. Hernalick, No. 200 West Seventy-second Street. She and her mother made their home with the mother's brother, Henry Ecker, a barber, with a shop in Third Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street. There are a number of others in Ecker's household, including his son, Richard Henry Ecker, a dental student.

Mrs. Cohn was rushed to the house in a car and fell unconscious when she saw the body. The uncle had become hysterical and Detectives Tait and Moore, from the East Twenty-second Street station, had difficulty in calming the neighborhood.

The little victim's clothes had not been disarranged and her hair was smooth. Apparently she had been seized by the throat within a few feet of her door and carried down one flight of stairs. So swiftly she had no chance to make an outcry, a faint inchoate cry must have been eight inches long was plunged into her abdomen and drawn upward to the breast bone. The centre of the wound showed the murderer had turned the blade of his knife to make death more certain.

MARKS SHOW THAT SLAYER STRANGLED LITTLE VICTIM.

On the right side of the dead child's neck were distinct finger nail marks, and on the left side bruises. This showed beyond doubt that Leonore had been strangled to prevent her making an outcry as her murderer dragged or carried her down the flight of stairs to kill her.

There were distinct finger prints on the handle of the pail, but whether they were made by the child or her murderer when he set the pail aside cannot be decided until later. The finger print experts took photographs of the neck marks and the traces on the pail handle and then sought for other clues.

Persons in the house told of seeing a young man and young woman making inquiries in the hallway late yesterday, but they are not believed to have had anything to do with the murder.

Other unsolved murders similar to that of the Cohn girl were those of Annie Cronin, who was killed near her home at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Second Avenue; Little Mary Tichler, found murdered and maltreated in a coal cellar at Thirtieth Street and First Avenue, and the widely known case of Julia Connor, one of the most recent atrocities committed by degenerates of the type that killed Leonore Cohn.

Closely resembling the present case was that of Frieda Eckstrom of Ogden Avenue, for whose death Joseph McKenna was sent to the electric chair.

MEN WHO SOLD SALOON ACCUSED OF LARCENY

"Salted" Cafe With False Customers, Buyer From Winnipeg Charges.

Daniel Stilwell of Winnipeg saw an advertisement last December offering for sale a fine saloon cheap, and urging him to communicate with Maher, No. 30 East Forty-second Street. He came here in January.

John Maher of No. 203 West One Hundred and Eighth Street and Jacob Theiss of No. 39 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street took Stilwell to a gaudy saloon and restaurant at No. 415 Lexington Avenue. They showed him an array of barrels in the cellar, also a seemingly endless procession of thirsty souls at the bar, while flocks of gossamers ate merrily in the restaurant.

Stilwell gave the two men \$1,000 cash and his note for \$2,000, which they quickly discounted. Then, he swore before the Grand Jury, he found the barrels an empty mockery, the customers hired helpers and the lease he bought invalid. The two men were arrested to-day on a charge of grand larceny.

These, who is said to be a representative of a big brewery, denied his guilt and put up \$5,000 bail. Maher also denied that he had done wrong.

STEPDAUGHTER REFUSES HIM; HE KILLS HIMSELF

District Attorney Is Convinced Otto Mattson, Found Shot to Death, Committed Suicide.

The inquest into the death of Otto Mattson, a contractor living in Lincoln Avenue, North Bayville, L. I., who was found dead on his cellar steps with an old army rifle beside him after his sixteen-year-old stepdaughter, Alice Kehler, had repeated a refusal to marry him, was begun this afternoon by Coroner Moore of Bay Shore.

District Attorney Ralph Greene of Sayville, who questioned the girl for hours last night, following her alarm to the neighbors that Mattson had killed himself, said to-day he was convinced Mattson had committed suicide, using the bayonet which had been attached to the rifle to pull the trigger.

The day before his death Mattson made a will leaving everything to his stepdaughter. Her mother died a year and a half ago in the Kings Park Asylum.

Bank to Loan Money to Poor.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Local philanthropists are planning a bank with \$100,000 capital to loan money to the poor at 5 per cent. and allow repayments in installments.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND CORN MARKETS.

WHEAT.
Chicago, March 20.—The market for wheat was quiet today. The price of No. 2 hard wheat was 1.15, No. 2 soft wheat 1.10, No. 3 hard wheat 1.05, No. 3 soft wheat 1.00. The price of No. 1 hard wheat was 1.20, No. 1 soft wheat 1.15, No. 2 hard wheat 1.10, No. 2 soft wheat 1.05, No. 3 hard wheat 1.00, No. 3 soft wheat 0.95. The price of No. 4 hard wheat was 0.90, No. 4 soft wheat 0.85. The price of No. 5 hard wheat was 0.80, No. 5 soft wheat 0.75. The price of No. 6 hard wheat was 0.70, No. 6 soft wheat 0.65. The price of No. 7 hard wheat was 0.60, No. 7 soft wheat 0.55. The price of No. 8 hard wheat was 0.50, No. 8 soft wheat 0.45. The price of No. 9 hard wheat was 0.40, No. 9 soft wheat 0.35. The price of No. 10 hard wheat was 0.30, No. 10 soft wheat 0.25. The price of No. 11 hard wheat was 0.20, No. 11 soft wheat 0.15. The price of No. 12 hard wheat was 0.10, No. 12 soft wheat 0.05.

IN FIVE MINUTES NO SICK STOMACH, INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diapiesin" is the
quickest and surest
Stomach relief.

If what you just ate is sitting on your stomach or lies like a lump in your throat, refusing to digest, so you feel gas and crampy sour, undigested food, or have feelings of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach headache, you can surely get relief in five minutes.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula plainly printed on these fifty-cent boxes of Pape's Diapiesin. Then you will understand why you people trouble of all kinds want it, and why it relieves you, without any stomachics or irritants in five minutes.

"Pape's Diapiesin" is a harmless, tasty candy, though each dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the toilet with a healthy appetite, but what will please you most is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or those pills for biliousness or constipation.

This city will have many "Pape's Diapiesin" cranks, as people will call them; but you will be satisfied about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever take it for indigestion, gas, heartburn, sourness, dyspepsia or any stomach misery.

Get some now—this minute—and rid yourself of stomach misery and indigestion in five minutes.—Advt.

All lost or found notices acknowledged in The World will be listed at The World's Information Bureau, 100 West 11th Street, New York City. For full particulars, see page 10 of this issue.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Remarkable Interview with

King Albert

Belgium

The Fighting King

—IN THE—

MORNING WORLD

Monday, March 22

WHEN you have read this story you will know as much about King Albert as if you had seen him and talked with him yourself. He puts the case of Belgium very plainly and shows that her spirit is uncrushed. As modest as he is brave, King Albert's first thoughts are of his Duty and of Service to his People. The picture The World presents of him fighting day and night with the remnant of his heroic army to repel the invader from his once prosperous but now devastated Kingdom will move the hearts of all real men and women.

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